temperature steadily increased at Boston and New London from the 18th to the 27th, and then began as steadily to diminish. This change may be due either to a tidal influence or to a change in the warm currents of the adjacent ocean.

RIVER OBSERVATIONS.

A general view of the results of observations of the water in the rivers is given in the table accompanying Map No. 3. In addition to this table, the following remarks only are necessary. The Red river fell steadily during the entire month. The Missouri fell almost continuously, except at Leavenworth, where it rose during the first week of July. The upper Mississippi has declined somewhat; the middle portion of the river was at first stationary or slightly rising, and then began to fall steadily; the lower portion of the river, after falling and rising, has again begun to fall. The Cumberland has experienced three sudden rises and subsequent falls, attending three periods of rain. Similar oscillations have occurred in the Ohio, a specially large wave having moved from Pittsburgh to Louisville between the 6th and the 10th of the month.

CAUTIONARY SIGNALS.

No Cautionary Signals have been displayed during the month.

Table showing the Rain-Fall and Temperature for July, 1873.

DIRTRICT.	AVERAGE RAIN-FALL. INCHES.	AVERAGE TEMPTURE,
New England. Middle Atlantic States. Lower Lake region. Upper Lake region. South Atlantic States. Eastern Gulf States. Western Gulf States. Ohio valley. Lower Mississippi valley. Upper Mississippi valley. Lower Missouri valley. The Northwest.	3.5 or a deficiency. 5.0 or an excess. 4.5 or an excess. 5.5 or normal. 5.0 or normal. 4.5 or a deficiency. 2.0 or a deficiency.	70 or an excess. 77 or an excess. 71 or normal. 66 or normal. 81 or a deficiency. 82 or an excess. 82 or a deficiency. 77 or an excess. 80 or normal. 75 or a deficiency. 75 or an excess. 75 or normal.

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Brig. Gen. (Bvt. Assgd.) Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A.

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